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per annum.

No. 17,031.

號四十月二十年七十登百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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NOTICE.

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Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION of
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
II—Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
III—Fire Funds 3,397,047
IV—Life & Annuity Funds 17,987,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
\$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,331,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches 337,239
Revenue Marine Department 478,940
Other Receipts 478,940
\$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

WEEK END
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in this Company's time tables,
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on application at the Company's Office.
The Season Ticket will be issued until
the end of the season, and can be used in both
directions. It is not transferable and cannot
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WINES AND SPIRITS ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

3 Bots St. Estephe Claret 1 " Light Dry Sherry 2 " Port Full Bodied 1 " Gin	1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne 1 " Burgundy Beaune 3 Bots St. Estephe Claret 1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's 1 " Port Superior Light Invalid	1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky 1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky 1 " Gin 1 " Orange Curacao
1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne 1 " Old Brown Sherry, E.E. Quality 1 Bot. Superior Old Port, "D" Quality 1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy 1 " " " Quality 1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky 1 " " " Quality	1 Bot. Kilby Liqueur Whisky (Guaranteed 20 years old) 3 Bots St. Julien Claret 1 Bot. Gin 1 " Orange Curacao

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WONG PING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.
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CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

AMAZING REVELATIONS IN FRANCE. THE CAILLAUX AFFAIR.

Paris, Dec. 13.
The letter of the Military Governor
of Paris assigning M. Caillaux says
that numerous letters from him have
been discovered at the residences of
Bolo and others now in custody.
They show that M. Caillaux con-
tinued to correspond with Bolo after
the latter had been charged with
treason. Caillaux supported Almey-
reda of the notorious *Bonnet Rouge*
newspaper, congratulating him on
his anti-British articles. Caillaux
went to Rome in November 1916
with a false passport, met Cavallini,
who is now in custody, and entered
into relations with well-known
Germanophiles. Three of the latter
have since been arrested. In his
conversations at Rome, even in the
presence of important personages,
Caillaux declared that France could
not continue the war beyond the
Spring of 1917, when he would re-
sume office and sign peace. There-
fore Italy must prepare to make a
separate peace with Germany.
Caillaux said that Germany would
grant to Italy and France astonish-
ing advantages, as Russia and the
Balkans would pay all their war
expenses. Serbia and Rumania
would disappear as they deserved.
The Governor, commenting on
these disclosures, says that appar-
ently Caillaux's idea was the con-
clusion of an alliance after the war
between France, Germany, Italy and
Spain against Great Britain and
Russia, to whom Caillaux referred
as "our real enemies." The Govern-
or says Caillaux's proposals created
a sensation in Italy which considered
the question of expelling him, and
the British and Russian Ambassadors
warned their Governments.
The Governor concludes that the
facts revealed justify the suspicions
that Caillaux worked for the destruc-
tion of the alliances of France during
the military operations, and thus
seconded the progress of the enemy's
arms.
[M. Caillaux was for several years
Minister of Finance and from June 1911
to March 1913 was Premier and Minister
of the Interior and Public Worship. His
name recalls a sensational trial a few
years ago of his wife on the charge of
shooting the Editor of the *Figaro* for
publishing attacks upon M. Caillaux.]

CAMBRAI MISFORTUNE. "GREATLY EXAGGERATED."

London, Dec. 13.
Mr. Bonar Law, replying in the
House of Commons to various
speeches on the Yote of Credit, said
various kinds of rumours regarding
events at Cambrai were greatly
exaggerated. These were due to the
exaggerated hopes with which the
initial success had been received.
Regarding the German counter-
attacks, the smallest of them,
numerically viewed, was on the part
of the front where the enemy broke
through; owing to surprise. The
other two attacks by large forces
were repelled with great enemy
loss. The Cabinet immediately
instructed Sir Douglas Haig to
fully report on the happenings.
The House should not enter-
tain the idea that the Govern-
ment would retain a soldier in any
position if it were satisfied that he
was incapable, but the Government
must be largely guided by military
experts. A full enquiry would be
held and proper action taken. The
Government did not desire to pre-
judge the question. Accidents of
war are not infrequently met with.
The surprise of a lucky morning
might happen, in which case, it might
be that the German attack was
successful.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK. A SLIGHT SUCCESS NEAR BULLECOURT.

London, Dec. 13.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The enemy this morning delivered
a strong local attack on a mile front
eastward of Bullecourt and succeed-
ed on our right in entering a short
length of front trench which formed
a salient and had been demolished
by the bombardment preceding the
attack.
At all other points the attack was
repulsed with heavy loss to the
enemy, many of whose dead are
lying on our wire.
We took a number of prisoners.
The enemy's artillery is active in
the area of attack, and has also
shown some activity southward of
Lens in the neighbourhood of Arras-
tieres and Messines.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters this afternoon sends the
available particulars of the deter-
mined German attack upon the
sector east of Bullecourt shortly
after dawn, but says that owing to
the staunchness of our troops this
was reduced to the limits of the
smallest success at most. The
enemy, selected for attack an elbow
in the bend of our line between
Bullecourt and Quenast.
After the Germans had set up an
intense bombardment to which our
artillery replied with barrage, assault-
ing waves of Bavarian troops ad-
vanced in close formation, manifestly
intending to overpower the defenders
by sheer weight of numbers. "Fierce
fighting ensued, but it is too early
to obtain details.
As far as can be gathered, the
Germans got a sort of footing in
about 500 yards of our front line
trenches before the attack was
arrested. The artillery duel con-
tinued until 1.30 p.m. when it died
down, but the constant rattle of
machine-gunning suggests that fight-
ing is still progressing.
Quite possibly we are counter-
attacking. It seems reasonable to be-
lieve that the German achievement
does not represent any complete
scheme of operations.

FURTHER OFFICIAL DETAILS. London, Dec. 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
Accounts of yesterday's fighting
show that the enemy, after heavy
preparation, attacked from the north
of our positions on the Hindenburg
line, to the east of Bullecourt and
also on a wider front from the east
and north-east against the angle of
our trench lines, to the south of
Rienecourt-lez-Gagnemont. We re-
pelled both attacks with heavy enemy
losses.
The enemy subsequently attacked
on the latter front, penetrating the
obliterated trenches at the apex of
the angle.
We killed or took prisoners a few
Germans reaching the trenches, else-
where.
There was local fighting through-
out the day on a small portion of
the trench in which the enemy came
a foothold, without change in the
situation.
We repulsed raiders to the south-
west of La Bassée, and inflicted
casualties as the result of patrol
encounters to the east of Zonnebeke.
GERMAN REPORT
A German official report says
We captured several shelters
on the east of Bullecourt.
An official German newspaper
and *Volksrecht* increased in volume
this morning.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2281

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6%
WAR LOAN 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SCRIP CERTIFICATES may now be exchanged for definitive Bonds. Scrip Certificates should be handed in at the Hongkong Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and Bonds of the same denominations will be issued in exchange.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2375

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UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine per annum.
For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2275

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND

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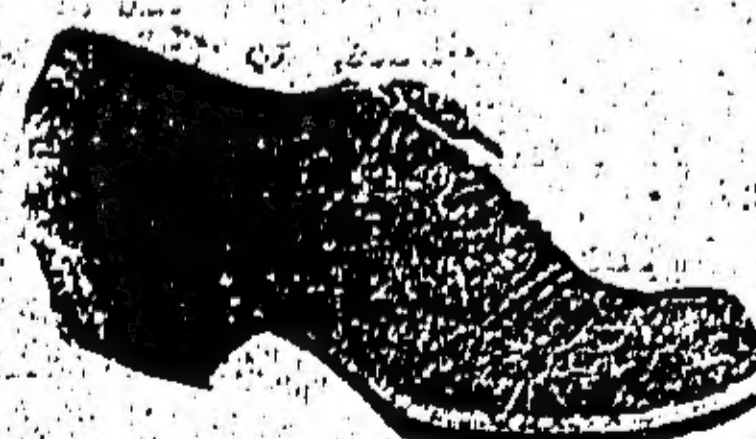
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Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong March 20, 1914

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE PACIFIC RAIDERS.

ARMED BOAT'S CREW CAPTURED.

IN THE FIJI GROUP.

Sydney, Oct. 9th.—Mr. A. R. Cobcroft, who has returned to Sydney from Samoa, tells a vivid story of the capture in the Fiji group of an armed vessel with Germans aboard. Mr. Cobcroft said that the first evidence, so far as he could learn, of the presence of a German raider in the Pacific was the arrival at Pago Pago of the captain, another officer and two seamen, who had been selected by ballot among the crews of four barques which had been sunk by the raider, to go out and apprise the authorities nearest at hand of the adventure which had befallen them, the crews having been landed at an island in the vicinity of Noumea.

He proceeded, "further" evidence was needed it was supplied by the surrender to a vessel named the *Amara* of the crew of a boat armed with machine guns and other deadly weapons. The Collector of Customs at Samoa saw the papers which the crew had in their possession, and these disclosed the latest charts of the Pacific, and a chart also of a lighthouse erected only a few months ago. The captured crew also held about \$2,000 in cash. Popular opinion in Samoa was that the men were part of the crew of the raider *Seeadler*, which, after capturing American schooners and other vessels, was reported to have stranded and to have been abandoned in August. The men, however, declared they were from a vessel called the *Defender* which they said had been lost. They also said they traveled 1,200 miles in their small open boat. Mr. Cobcroft went on to state that the clean-shaven appearance of the men and the freshness of the bread found in the boat discounted the story of their long voyage. Another theory was that the men had been put off the raider in order to try to bribe someone to reveal the movements of ships. It also stated that Count Luckner, who was in the *Battle of Jutland*, was in charge of the raider.

Another story of the raiders' operations in the Pacific was related to-day by a recent arrival from Pago Pago. A raider, which was supposed to have been the *Seeadler*, captured three sailing vessels—the *A. R. Johnson*, the *Manila* and the *E. C. Slade*. Capt. Smith, of the *E. C. Slade*, on arrival at Pago Pago, stated that the raider carried a crew of 34 and also carried four launches, one of which had a fuel capacity sufficient to enable her to travel a thousand miles. The *Manila* was the first vessel captured, and she was blown up at sea after her crew had been transferred to the raider. After cruising for some time the raider became very dirty, the masts growing being so thick as to seriously retard her progress. Consequently her captain decided to beach her, so that she might be cleaned. Accordingly she was run ashore at Mopona, and the crew and the prisoners from the captured vessels thoroughly scraped the growth from her sides. Soon after this was finished a tidal wave swept the raider on to a coral reef, and embedded her so deeply that it was impossible to shift her. The *Seeadler* was then blown up, and the crew and officers then set out in one of the launches, and Capt. Smith thought managed to reach Fookata, in Fiji, where they were captured.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES.

ANOTHER TATA ENTERPRISE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

With a view to developing the industrial resources of the country by Indian capital, especially in regard to the starting of manufacturing industries in India from raw materials obtained in the country, Messrs. Tata & Sons propose to open a bank, called "The Tata Industrial Bank," to be registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act. It will be managed by a Board of Directors composed of experienced business men, and there will be no managing agents. The authorized capital will be Rs. 5 crores, in shares of Rs. 75 each. The present issue of capital will be limited to Rs. 44 crores, on which, only Rs. 37½ per share will be called up, in instalments of Rs. 7½, i.e. the paid-up capital will amount to Rs. 2½ crores. Messrs. Tata & Sons have in consultation with a powerful and influential group of London financiers arrived at a well-considered scheme of an industrial bank, suited to the requirements of the country. They expect that this financial group will take up a considerable portion of the intended capital and there will be an English shareholders' (London) Committee. The group do not intend to invite public subscriptions of capital. It is stated that the proposed bank will make industrial business a speciality and being provided with ample resources, will be able to invest a considerable portion of it for longer periods than ordinary banks could or would do under the latter's existing constitutions and conservative traditions. One of the functions of the new bank will be to provide the necessary pecuniary help for comprehensive preliminary investigations of industrial proposals and the requisite working capital. When these investigations evinced in the establishments of industries on a commercial basis, the proposed bank will do all ordinary exchange business, like other banks. Its special object will be financing and assisting the development of existing and new industries and, as incidental thereto, make advances to and underwrite debentures issued by such concerns for their working capital and grant accommodations against block accounts. The bank will have an up-to-date intelligence section and a competent staff of experts, scientific and commercial, to study and report on industrial schemes brought to its attention.

CONVENT BY "CAPITAL."
CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

"Capital," referring to the Tata Bank, says:—There may be some lingering idea that the day of sterling schemes is over. Tata's do not think so. Their London coadjutors are Lloyd's Bank. Tata's intend to tap the vast masses of capital concentrated in the London money market, and it may be remarked in passing that the present political situation could have been given no more apt commentary. The decision to tap outside capital is in some respects somewhat surprising. Adequate Buper capital, it is believed, has always been forthcoming for Tata enterprise. Is their magnitude now developing beyond local capacity? The prospects of the new bank would suggest that the answer is in the affirmative. Where Lloyd's Bank has led, we may rest assured other British banks avoiding direct conflict with the present powerful coterie of exchange banks, will follow. The original scheme of the Tata Bank included exchange banking in addition to industrial, but this, we assume, will be a minor activity, unless indeed Lloyd's is ambitious of cutting its way into this field; and home banks have recently broken so many traditions that ridicule of this possibility would be somewhat risky. One or two practical questions that arise in view of the successful establishment of the Tata Bank are:—(1) Why should Government be asked to finance industrial projects when a fully-equipped private industrial bank is ready to do so and might, in fact, resent State competition? (2) To what extent are all new industrial enterprises to be allowed to look for finance and control to Bombay? Calcutta will find the last question worth pondering.—"M. Mail."

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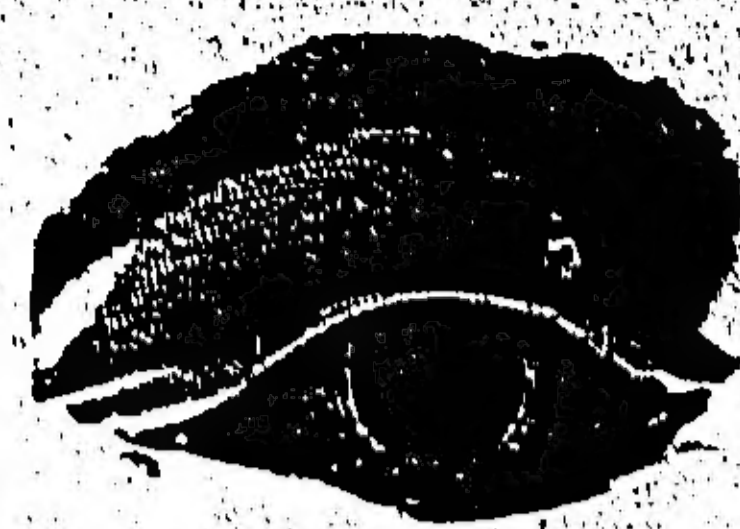
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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL SLABES	ENTRANCE HEADWAY	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	
				MEANS	HEADS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70	20 to 25	20	7	2 1/2
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	24	20	15	7	2 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	24	20	15	7	2 1/2
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	24	20	15	7	2 1/2
WATERLOO					
Contract Slip, No. 1	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 2	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 3	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 4	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 5	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 6	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 7	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 8	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 9	11	20	15	7	2 1/2
Contract Slip, No. 10	11	20	15	7	2 1/2

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Hughes & Hough

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
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Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, BRIC A BRAC, &c. recently arrived from Europe and suitable for Xmas presents.

Comprising:—
Bronze and Porcelain Figures and Statuettes, Vases, Hand-painted Plaques, and Ornaments, Flower Holders and Bowls, Fancy Mirrors, Clocks, Candelabras, etc., a quantity of Plated Goods, comprising Egg Sets, Fruit Bowls, Bread Baskets, Sweet and Dessert Dishes, Crockery, &c., &c.

On view day of Sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2378

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables, &c., and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc.; Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screens with 5-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brags, Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

And
Two PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2381

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

THURSDAY,

the 20th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.
Comprising:—
Equineaux Dolls, Teddy Bears and other Animals—Dolls (large and small), Trains, Motor Cars, Cricket Sets, Soldiers, Forts, Gun Emplacements, &c., Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Games, Small Porcelain Statues, &c., &c.

On view from Wednesday, 19th Dec. 1917.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917. 2382

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 17th December, 1917, at 12.30 noon at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL CASES LIQUEUR HEATHER DEW SCOTCH WHISKY, SHERRY, PEACH BRANDY, VERMOUTH, &c.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELLERY.

As follows:—
Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Poinciana. Gold Brooches and Scarf Pins, Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers, Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelet 18-kt. gold, set with 22 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altitude Barometer, etc., etc.

Also
Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin, 2 War Medals, Small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc.

And,
A lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 43 Brilliants.

TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2380

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

Comprising:—
Great Britain, Natal, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zululand, New South Wales, Canada.

(including 20 rare 3 cornered Cape of Good Hope).

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.
On view 27th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917. 2384

TO LET

TO LET

FROM 1st January 1918 "Glenfield" No. 1 THE PEAK. In first class order. Five rooms.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2379

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four rooms, bath, and kitchen.

Apply to—
HONGKONG ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
General Buildings
Hongkong, August 14, 1917.

A JEWISH PALESTINE.

THE ZIONIST IDEAL.

(BY ISRAEL COHEN.)

Although little news has reached us during the last few months from the Palestinian Front, it is certainly not too soon to discuss the future of the Holy Land, for the Jews, who have a historic and generally acknowledged right to this country, have displayed almost super-human patience in their longing for national restoration. Ever since their dispersion, nearly two thousand years ago, from their ancestral soil they have not ceased to pray to be gathered once more within its borders from all corners of the earth. Early in the second century there was an armed attempt under a heroic leader, Bar Kochba, to regain possession of Palestine, but it was soon suppressed. Thenceforth the love of Zion found expression merely in a religious form—in prayers and pilgrimages—whilst ever and again, in the gloom of the Middle Ages, it was fanned into flames by a false Messiah who heralded the return to Zion, and then abandoned his deluded followers.

But at various periods during the last hundred years ambitious efforts have been made to convert the traditional ideal into a practical reality. The great Napoleon himself, at a certain stage in his victorious campaign, dreamed of restoring the ancient land to its rightful owners; and the nineteenth century witnessed the promulgation of quite a number of schemes for the return of Israel to the Holy Land. In England the most famous advocate of the idea was George Eliot, whose "Daniel Deronda" is an inspiring contribution to the subject. But no really practical measures were taken until the Zionist Organisation was established in 1897 at a Jewish Congress held in Basle. That Congress—the first Zionist Congress—was attended by over 200 representatives from all parts of the world, and it formulated its ideal in the so-called "Basle Programme": "The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish People a Home in Palestine secured by public law."

THE BASLE PROGRAMME.

Twenty years have passed since that first Zionist Congress was held, and although another dozen Congresses have taken place since—the fourth, in 1900, was held in London—and the organisation is represented by thousands of societies in all countries of the globe, the Basle Programme has not yet been realised. The leaders of the Zionist movement have had to encounter considerable difficulties. They required abundant financial resources and considerable political influence for the achievement of their task, but unfortunately both of these factors are concentrated in that section of Jewry which is anxious to become merged in its environment, and has no desire to see Jewish national life perpetuated.

But despite numerous and serious obstacles, not the least of which was the early death of its founder, Theodor Herzl, in 1904, the Zionist organisation has achieved a great deal. It found a Zionist bank, the Jewish Colonial Trust, which should serve as the financial instrument of the movement, and which has a larger number of shareholders than any other company in the world. It also established the Jewish National Fund, which should acquire land in Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish people. Both the Colonial Trust and the National Fund were registered in England according to the Companies Act. Simultaneously with extensive propaganda throughout all the Jewries of the world, the Zionist organisation inaugurated a systematic scheme of colonisation—both rural and urban—in Palestine, and endeavoured to attract both Jewish capital and labour for its cultivation.

All these efforts formed only a good and hopeful beginning, and then the war broke out. The last three years have

naturally witnessed a continuance of Zionist propaganda, but there has been a cessation of colonising activity. Worse still, the Young Turks, who originally appeared somewhat favourable to Zionism, have tried to suppress all manifestations of Jewish nationalism; and the Generalissimo, Djemal Pasha, actually threatened with death anybody who was found in possession of the artistic stamps—mere tokens—of the Jewish National Fund.

ZIONISM AND THE WAR.

The future of Zionism is now bound up with the war settlement, and Zionists in both hemispheres are earnestly hoping that this settlement will not only recognise their right to Palestine but will enforce it. One of the war aims of the Allied Powers is to secure, for the small nations the right of self-determination in a land of their own; but although the rights of all other small nations have formed the theme of eloquent speeches by scores of statesmen, no official public utterance has yet been made on behalf of the Jews, who have waited longer than any other nation for the realisation of their ideal. The Jewish question has troubled Government after Government for the last few decades, and although various international congresses have been held they lacked the courage to grapple with the problem. The time has now come when the question can be shirked no longer. The Jews have had to suffer bitterly enough during their centuries of exile and dispersion. The time has now come to make amends by restoring them to their country.

The great war, the preponderating bulk of Jewish Nationalists live in Russia, America, and the British Empire, and it is therefore the obvious duty of the Governments of these countries to undertake, in combination with the other Allied Powers, the task of securing Palestine for the Jews. As a Jew is expected from the British Government not only because it has always been regarded as an champion of oppressed races, but because it has already by official action with the Jewish community, and the Jewish people, in that way the Zionists

leader, Herzl, negotiated with the British Government for a concession of land in the Sinai Peninsula, bordering upon Palestine, but the suggested territory was found to be short of water; and in the following year the British Government offered the Zionists a large tract in East Africa which, however, was found unsuitable. The British Government has now a signal opportunity of helping to realise the national ideal of the Jewish people by declaring its recognition of the Jewish claim to Palestine and promising its services for the enforcement. The waste lands of Judea will be made fruitful again only by Jewish hands, and civilisation will be enriched when the Jewish people is again enabled to live a natural and national life. Daily Chronicle.

TOLD IN DREAMS.

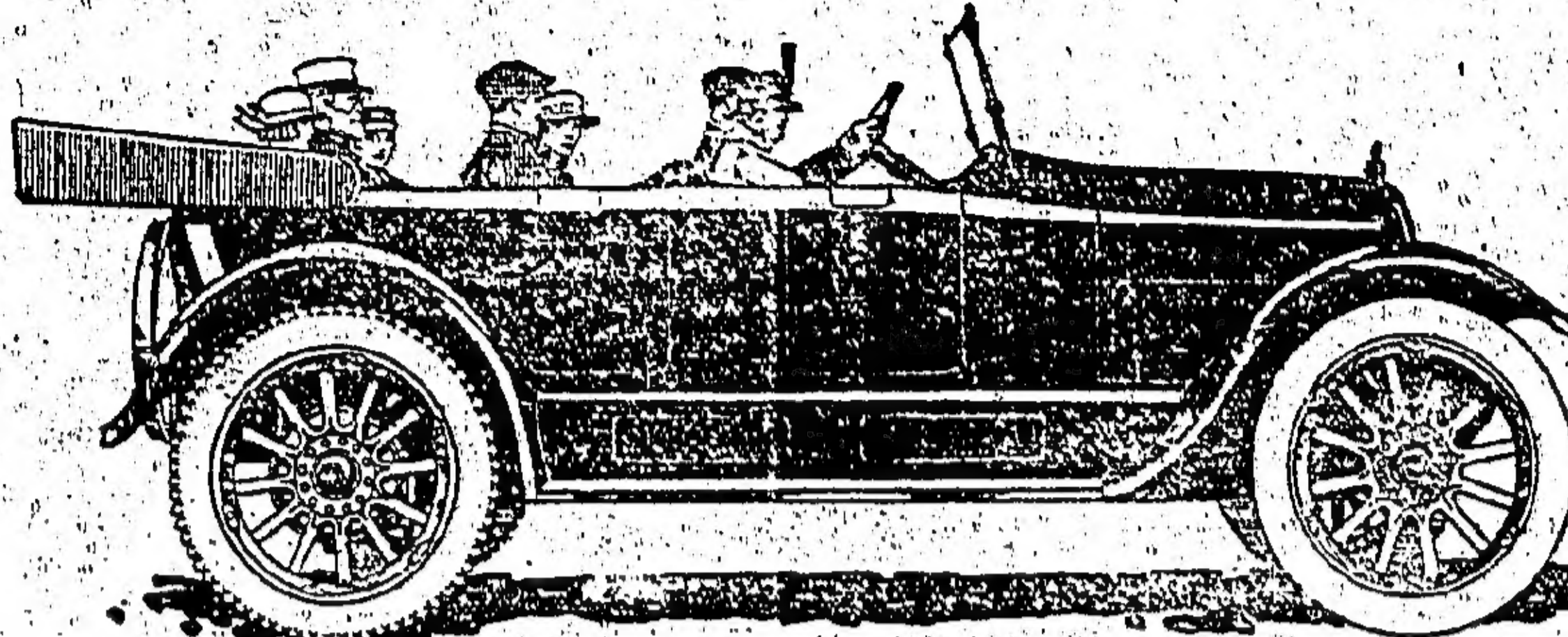
VISION OF HUSBAND'S DEATH COMES TRUE.

While Mrs. Denton, the wife of an engineer living in Coburg road, Wood Green, was awaiting the arrival home of her husband, she dreamed and dreamed that he was dead. As he had not returned at 11 p.m. she went to bed and again dreamed that he had passed away. She awoke and got up, and at once went to the house of her mother-in-law, where Mr. Denton had often stayed when he attended the late drills of the Volunteer Corps to which he belonged. Not finding him there, she communicated with the police, and about 3 a.m. she was informed that her dreams had been fulfilled, and that her husband had been found dead at his business premises.

These remarkable facts were related by Mrs. Denton at the request of Mr. Clerkwell, held on Thomas George Denton. It was stated that since the death of his employer last Christmas, Denton had had sole control of the business in which he was employed. He took this responsibility rather seriously, and was much worried. He had never been heard to threaten his own life, but recently he exclaimed: "I cannot stand it much longer."

A constable said that he found the dead body of Mr. Denton lying on the floor of his workshop. His head was covered with a machete which had been thrust through his forehead, and a piece of rubber tubing, the other end being attached to the machete, which was fully turned on.

Willis-Knight
Motor Car



MEX. \$3,800.

Four Cylinder—Seven Passenger
Touring Car

The Practical and Economical Willys-Knight

You will concede the luxuriousness and beauty of this motor car without argument.

Its practical advantages finally determine its purchase.

The engine has no equal—no near approach in any similar car selling for so moderate a price.

It is a Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine—the only engine known that does its best work in its old age—the only engine that actually improves with use.

Carbon pulls down an ordinary engine—it builds up the Willys-Knight.

Instead of a destructive element carbon is the reconstructing life which makes the

Willys-Knight engine more efficient after thousands of miles of use than when new.

Almost without exception, the leading European manufacturers of motor cars have selected the Knight type engine.

And the Willys-Overland Company, because of its enormous manufacturing facilities, is able to put the Willys-Knight motor car on the market at a price far below that of any other Knight "motored" car.

Yet the engine is the Knight type, used in all the leading European cars. It is sturdy, quiet, smooth-running, efficient.

Let us demonstrate the advantages of the Willys-Knight. Call on us today.

Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car
Four Cylinder, four passenger, Coupe
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Touring Sedan
Four Cylinder, seven passenger Limousine
Eight Cylinder, seven passenger Touring car

C. LAURITSEN, DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight Overland Motor Cars
and Light Trucks

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread An Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery, called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering work. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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HING LUNG ST. Phone 518.

MARTIN'S APOLISTEEL TABLETS

A French Medical Preparation. This is the latest and most effective remedy for all cases of nervousness, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery, called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

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"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1905)

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Buxby, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOKS

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE

OF THE CHINESE



WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS at the Power Station the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. from 7:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3385

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3389

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3390

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on 1st January proximo, at 3 p.m., the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, TENDERS will be received for the construction of ERECTION OF A BUILDING for the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MARIA,
Engineer Director.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 3391

(Continued on page 3.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

General Holiday.
2:15 p.m.—Cricket on H. K. C. C.
Ground: Club v. University.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18:—

2:30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Household Goods, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19:—

1 p.m.—Army v. Navy Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20:—

10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.—Auction of Toys, Xmas Trees, Crackers, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21:—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

MONDAY, Dec. 24:—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25:—

Christmas Day: General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26:—

Boxing Day: General Holiday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28:—

President Woodrow Wilson's birthday (1856).

6:45 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.

6:45 p.m.—Full Moon.

SUNDAY, Dec. 31:—

Hogmanay.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1917.

RUSSIA AND HER TREATIES.

THE doctrine enunciated by what we suppose must be called the present Government of Russia, that treaties negotiated with the late autocratic Government of Russia are not binding on the Democracy by which that Government has been displaced, cannot be confined to the No-Separate-Peace Pact, or to the other agreements which have arisen out of the war. The news that Japanese troops have been dispatched to Vladivostok, "to re-inforce the Japanese engineers who have been managing the port and the Trans-Siberian terminus for some time past," at once draws attention to the far-reaching possibilities in the north-eastern quarter of the continent of Asia if treaties concluded with the late autocratic Government of Russia are no longer valid and binding upon its successor. If the breach of the one great Pact that the Allies shall not negotiate separately for peace—an international agreement of such vast importance to every one of the Allies—becomes effective, then it opens the door to reprisals which the Allies could hardly forbear to take, especially in view of the announcement of a repudiation by Russia of her foreign loans. But it is inconceivable that this repudiation will be long maintained. Mr. BONAR LAW in his reference to the matter in the House of Commons on Wednesday mentioned one factor which any sane and responsible Government must consider in this connection, namely that the development of Russia's resources, and prosperity would be impossible without the financial assistance of other countries, and financial assistance would be impossible unless previous debts were accepted by the Government. It is not quite clear from the cable received what this repudiation covers. It can hardly embrace the subscriptions to the Russian War Loans, which are largely held by Russian subjects, and it is not clear that the annulment applies only to advances made to Russia by foreign Governments during the progress of the war. These in themselves represent an enormous total, but even before the war Russia had a foreign debt of over a thousand millions of pounds sterling, and Germany was a very large creditor; so that if the annulment of all foreign loans is intended, Germany would suffer with the rest. And if Germany after the war has any capital to spare for foreign investment the fact that Russia had repudiated her previous foreign loans would make the German as shy as the subjects of other Powers of lending money to a Russian Government with such a reputation. But if faith in the restoration of stable government in Russia be disappointed, the Powers of the various Governments may be trusted to find other more effective ways of inflicting respect for obligations than by the mere refusal to make any further loans to Russia. The presence of Japanese troops at Vladivostok readily suggests one form of reprisal, but for the present we may assume that their business at that port is to afford adequate protection

to the immense accumulation of supplies at the port from foreign sources for which there is small prospect of payment being received so long as the Bolshevik faction have control of the Russian exchequer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Rev. V. Copley Moyls, Chaplain, of St. John's Cathedral, arrived from England yesterday.

To-morrow is a general holiday in the Colony, it being one of the two holidays arranged to facilitate attendance at the military training camp.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its San Francisco Office to the effect that the a.s. China arrived at that port on Wednesday, December 12th.

A Chinese, aged 45, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, suffering from multiple injuries caused by machinery falling on him while at work in the China Sugar Refinery.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

St. Stephen's College \$100
China Congregational Church 19 14

The Bishop of Victoria and family have moved down from the Peak and are now in residence at St. Paul's College. The Bishop will on Sunday conduct Divine Service at 12.30 at the Hongkong Defence Corps Camp, weather permitting. He will preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, at 6 p.m.

Although it must be nearly two years ago since the late Dr. Luke Yew provided four scholarships at the Hongkong University—two for the Straits and two for the F.M.S.—so far only one suitable Chinese candidate has been forthcoming from the F.M.S., says the Malay Mail. The Straits scholarships were given some time ago.

SUMMARY COURT.

THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. W. B. Hind, appearing for the defendant in a claim for \$200, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the case on the ground that his client was insane.

Mr. Faithfull (for plaintiff)—I do not know whether my friend has found him insane. I must ask for a proper medical certificate.

Mr. W. B. Hind then read a letter signed by Dr. Harston which stated that the defendant's condition was such as to preclude him entirely from appreciating the subtleties of evidence or the wisdom and dignity of the Court. Mr. Hind added that proceedings in lunacy were being taken.

His Lordship—I do not know how many people who come here do appreciate the dignity of the Court, but I will grant 14 days' adjournment.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. R.E.

This league fixture will be played to-morrow on the C.C.C. ground at 3 p.m. C.C.C. Team—J. S. Graham, A. W. Grimmett, L. A. Rose, J. D. Norris, F. G. Thompson, F. R. P. D. K. Khan, A. R. S. J. M. B. Abbas and B. Bass.

YACHTS TURNED INTO "TRAMPS."

Second-hand steam yachts continue to find ready purchasers in those who are anxious at all costs to obtain cargo-carrying boats.

The royal yacht of Siam, the Maha Chakraborty, has been sold for conversion into a trader. She is a large vessel, and can be well adapted as a passenger and cargo steamer.

The iron steam yacht Drottterell, 214 tons, yacht measurement, built 20 years ago, and sold for less than four months ago for \$23,000, has been resold for \$10,000, delivered to purchaser on alteration to a cargo carrier.

The coasting steamer Gladys, 170 tons gross, built in 1900, sold last December for \$25,500, has been resold for \$25,500, and the s.s. Volga, 251 tons gross, built in 1894, has been sold for \$16,000.

UNNECESSARY WORK.

WHY waste work and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious ingredients. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A STOWAWAY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with being on board a steamer in the harbour without permission.

Sergeant Willis stated that yesterday while assisting the immigration officers to embark some 2,000 emigrants, a lugging came up to him and informed him there was a stowaway on the steamer. He went aft of the ship and found defendant stuck in a telescopic ventilator. Witness assisted him out and then arrested him. When arrested, defendant said he had some luggage forward. This consisted of a bag which, being opened, was found to contain, besides clothes, a quantity of beans, and little bamboo sticks similar to those used in games of *Yankee*.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. After further evidence was heard His Worship remanded the prisoner in police custody until to-morrow.

A THEFT AT CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

Mr. McCorquodale, a foreman of the China Sugar Refinery, charged a Chinese with the larceny of four filter bags, the property of the Refinery.

An Indian watchman deposed that he found the bags hidden under the defendant's jacket when the latter came out of the works. Witness arrested him and took him to the Police Station. On the way the defendant made violent efforts to escape.

Defendant stated that the watchman promised to let him go if he paid him thirty cents. He gave him the money but the latter did not fulfil his promise. This case was also adjourned.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the unlawful possession of ten taels of opium.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he had been asked by a friend in Swatow to bring a parcel to Hongkong, but he had no knowledge of its contents.

A Chinese revenue officer gave evidence to the effect that he found the opium in a bag which belonged to the defendant.

Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$1,000 with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was also charged with the unlawful possession of nine taels of opium. He was fined \$75 or one month's hard labour.

In both cases, the opium was confiscated.

A QUARREL AMONG COOLIES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with cutting and wounding another Chinese.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Inspector Gordon stated that both men were employed as coolies in the Kowloon Godowns. They appeared to have quarrelled over something and the result was that the defendant struck the complainant on the head with some sharp weapon causing the complainant to be sent to the Hospital. The defendant was a foreman of the godowns and it was difficult to find any evidence against him; his position materially caused the other workmen to stick up for him.

His Worship ordered a remand and bail was allowed for the defendant at a sum of \$50.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Two Chinese, both coolies, were arrested to-day in connection with the murder of a Chinese woman named Kwong Sze, an amah in the service of Mr. N. Jeremiah of No. 99 Praya East.

It will be recalled that the deceased's body was found by the children of her employer when they returned from school on the 29th of November last. Death was caused by strangulation, a piece of rope being found firmly tied around the neck of the deceased. On application of Inspector Terret, Mr. Dyer Ball, before whom the case was brought, ordered the prisoners to be remanded.

PIRACY OF A TRADING JUNK.

Sing Yau, a folk of a licensed trading junk, reported to the Police that at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant, while the junk, loaded with general cargo, was sailing off Tai Long Hau Hong Bay, on her way to Shantou from Hongkong, five men, two of whom were armed with rifles and one with a knife, attacked the junk. The robbers came alongside the vessel in a boat, and boarding it, forced the crew into the cabin where they remained until a few hours later, when Fan Lo Kong, in Chinese territory, was reached. The cargo was then taken out of the holds and brought ashore in small boats. When all the cargo had been taken away the junk and crew were released and allowed to proceed. The robbers were confined to several merchants in Shantou and the loss is estimated at \$800.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

PETITION FOR RELEASE DISMISSED.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the case in which Li Hong Mi, petitioner, the Full Court for his immediate release, he having been arrested on a warrant under the Deportation Ordinance of 1917, and admitted to bail, pending the consideration of his case by the Governor in Council.

His Lordship said that the petition had been served on the Superintendent of the House of Detention—the applicant being, as he supposed, subject to his custody—and also on the Crown Solicitor. The Attorney-General had appeared and had taken a preliminary objection to the petition, alleging that no such procedure as was raised by the petition was known to law, and he claimed that the petition was a nullity. Now the applicant was on bail, and it was conceded that proceedings by Habeas Corpus were not applicable, the alleged illegal detention having ceased before the application for the writ could be made. It was also contended by the counsel for the applicant that probably no other procedure was applicable and that the Court had an inherent power to hear and determine the petition.

The only question now before the Court whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

His Lordship, after dealing with a precedent relied upon by the petitioner and with the other arguments, referred to various authorities and said that this petition, save for the precedent of a Colonial Court, which in so far as that Court knew may be governed by some other civil procedure, had, he thought, no authority to support it. Whilst he agreed that the Court should

possess an inherent right to remedy any legal wrong, he knew of no authority for the proposition that the Court, to meet an individual instance, would give effect to a procedure unauthorised either by statute or defining legal precedent. In a matter where the constitutional rights of the subject were concerned, he regretted to arrive at a conclusion that might postpone a speedy decision on the merits of the application. To acquiesce, however, in the procedure relied on might create a precedent of far-reaching consequences in that Court.

The Attorney-General had stated at the outset of the argument that the Crown was quite ready to adopt a course—it was not necessary to specify it—which would found a right in the applicant to come to the Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and further that he would, if desired, expedite the matter so as to enable the application to be heard at an early date. If that course were adopted, the jurisdiction of the Court could not be questioned.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s Freight Circular, dated 8th December, states:—

Since we last reported on the 24th ultimo, our Market has remained more or less flat, and there has not been a very large amount of business transacted on Trip Charter basis.

At the same time, however, the demand is still strong and fixtures have been made for small and medium sized outsiders for periods up to six months.

There has been good offering for Norwegian tonnage with wide limits at very handsome figures for owners, but the latter are handicapped in actually coming to business, in consequence of having to refer to their authorities.

We advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate in our last report as 80 cents per picul, and this was followed by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at the same rate.

At this figure the rate has remained to nearly the end of the period under review, with no further fixtures reported, when offers came into the market at five cents higher.

From Saigon for the 1st of January to 2nd November, amounted to \$32,704 tons, as compared with \$37,050 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.20 per picul L.O.B. Saigon for November/December shipment.

There have been offers in this direction but no business is reported.

Saigon/Java.—Nothing to report.

Rangoon/Hongkong.—When we last reported this rate stood at \$9.75/40.00, for inside and outside the Bar loading respectively, but the rate strengthened to \$11.15 for inside the Bar loading, by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at this figure.

Coal.—The demand is not very strong, and the Japan/Hongkong rate remains as per our last report, with no fixtures reported.

Yokohama/Hongkong.—One small outsider (six trips) at \$10.00 per ton, one medium sized outsider (two trips) at \$10.00 per ton, two medium sized outsiders at \$10.00 per ton, and one small outsider at \$10.00 per ton.

Sail Tonnage loading and to load.—NIL.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today, because it does exactly what a cough medicine should do, it stops coughs and colds quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

ST. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution ceremony in connection with the St. Francis School took place yesterday afternoon at St. Patrick's Hall, before a large gathering of parents and friends of the pupils. Mrs. H. E. Pollock distributed the prizes.

An entertainment was given by the pupils of the school and in the interval Mr. E. J. Noronha read the report of the Head mistress for the school year 1916-1917 as follows:—

HEADMISTRESS' REPORT FOR 1917.

Since the submission of my report at the first Public Distribution of Prizes, held in connection with St. Francis' School, I have to record with much pleasure the removal of the school to more commodious premises.

From the old school house, in St. Francis' Street the school has been transferred to leased premises at 157 and 159, Wanchai Road. This change was considered necessary on account of the limited accommodation in the old building, and also because the site of the new premises is more convenient for the pupils. While the change was desirable in every other respect, the increased rent has imposed a heavier burden of expenditure.

At the date of the annual inspection by the Inspector of English Schools there were present at school 114 scholars as against 104 in 1916, the numbers on the roll being, respectively, 122 and 123. These figures were obtained before the removal from the old school building. Since then, the attendance has increased to 134 scholars. For this number of pupils the staff is adequate according to Code requirements. I am pleased to be able to note the Inspector's remark that the discipline is "very good."

There are nine classes altogether in the school, namely:—

Class 10.—Kindergarten; average age of scholars 6.52.
Class 9.—Average age 6.53.
Class 8.—Average age 6.57.
Class 7.—Average age 6.42.
Class 6.—Average age 10.27.
Class 5.—Average age 11.27.
Class 4.—Average age 12.73.
Class 3.—Average age 14.
Class 2.—Average age 15.

It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the remarks of the Inspector in respect of each individual class; suffice it to state that, as a result of Mr. Ralph's minute inspection, he was pleased to recommend that the Highest Grant be awarded to the School.

Two new subjects have been introduced during the school year, namely, Home-nursing and Cookery. The success of the former in addition to lessons in first-aid to the injured, has been the subject of special note by the Inspector. Cookery, which was only recently introduced, is a useful subject which is popular among the elder girls.

The winner of the Luyard Scholarship is Miss Mary Rosario. While on the subject of scholarships, it is with deep gratitude that I have to mention the foundation of two new scholarships for the benefit of the school, through the initiation of an old and respected friend of the institution, Mr. Henry Dixon. In a circular letter addressed to parents of the scholars in the district and to his fellow-parishioners, Mr. Dixon wrote as follows:—

As the students of the other larger Schools and Convents in the Colony are enjoying the benefit of Scholarships endowed by philanthropic citizens, I beg to suggest, on behalf of the Italian Convent School of this District (Wanchai), that one or two scholarships be subscribed for by us and offered for competition amongst the scholars of the above school, i.e., one for the Seniors and the other for the Juniors.

Apart from the laudable desire to encourage healthy competition and friendly rivalry amongst the students, this tangible interest in their welfare, thus taken by us, will be an incentive, both to the scholars and to their teachers, to make greater exertions in the direction of successful study and teaching."

Mr. Dixon's appeal has been eminently successful and as a result two Scholarships for the school have been subscribed for by the Catholic residents in Wanchai. The Scholarships are of the value of \$30 for the higher and \$20 for the lower classes, respectively. They will be tenable for one year, and one of the conditions is that the holders of the scholarships shall continue their studies for one year in this school. I wish to cordially thank the donors of the scholarships for their generosity and interest in the school.

The Senior Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Lily Wilkinson and the Junior Scholarship to Miss Isabel Pavon.

Bishop Pozzoni has offered a prize for Religious Knowledge, which is awarded to Miss M. McGrath. I hope His Lordship and all others who take an active interest in the progress and development of St. Francis' School, will kindly accept, through the medium of this report, an expression of sincere thanks from myself and the entire staff of the School. We wish also to thank the Catholic Women's League for the use of their fine hall for the School's Prize Giving.

The prizes were then distributed and at the termination Mr. Noronha, in a few well chosen words, thanked Mrs. Pollock on behalf of the school and hoped she would long be engaged in continuing her philanthropic work of charity. He also thanked Bishop Pozzoni for his presence.

PENSIONS ON THE GRAND SCALE.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

British soldiers and sailors will learn with heavy of the liberal way in which America is proposing to deal with the members of her Army and Navy and their family responsibilities. The proposed measures, which have so far been only briefly summarised in the English Press, are not yet the law of the land, but have been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President. They embody three principles, as stated by Judge Julian Mack, of Chicago, who is said to have drafted the legislation introduced in the Senate:—

"What the Government intends to do may be expressed in two thoughts:—'Win the war' and 'Give a square deal to our fighting men.' We must relieve the men under arms, from all worry about their families, and we must see to it that the families do not suffer overmuch from the enforced absence of the bread-winner. As the Secretary of the Treasury has said, when we draft a wage-earner we call not only him, but the entire family to the flag; the sacrifice entailed is not divisible."

WAR INSURANCE POLICIES.

There are several novelties in this scheme. In addition to the direct payments foreshadowed, the American Government, if it passes the War Insurance Bill (as is expected), will offer life insurance to its soldiers and sailors, at cost, in amount from 1,000 to 10,000 dollars. It will be possible to insure the life of any of our fighting men at about eight dollars per thousand a year, so that any officer or enlisted man in the Army or Navy, or any Army nurse, may take out the maximum 10,000 dollar policy for only about 80 dollars a year, a sum which even a private soldier or common sailor can afford out of his pay. This insurance will not only cover death, it will also cover total disability.

It is estimated that the excess cost of this insurance will be 23,000,000 dollars in the first year and 112,000,000 dollars in the second year.

"If need be," said Judge Mack, "we are going to spend money by the tens of billions to prosecute and win the war. Shall we hesitate to spend 5 or 6 per cent of that amount to do justice to those who will fight?"

FRATERNAL 25 13c. A MONTH.

The pay of an American private in France is 33 dollars, or 88 13c. a month. Every enlisted man will be required to make a monthly allotment to his family of not less than 15 dollars and not more than half his pay. Here is the list of family allowances which the Government will make, monthly:—

To a man's wife, if there is no child 3 0
To a wife with one child 5 0
To a wife with two children 6 10
For each additional child 1 0
One motherless child 1 0
Two motherless children 2 10
Three motherless children 3 0
Each additional motherless child 1 0
One grandchild, parent, brother, or sister 2 0
Two parents, brother, sister, or grandchildren 4 0

Thus the wife of an ordinary private soldier with one child would receive a total allowance, with allotment of 25 per cent, of a chief quartermaster in the Navy (drawing \$15 a

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING.

LARGE AUSTRIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, Dec. 13. An Austrian official report by wireless states:—

We took prisoner in four days' fighting in the Melette region 639 officers and 16,000 men, 203 guns, 233 machine-guns, four quick-firers, 81 mine-throwers and other booty.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY OVERWHELMINGLY SUPERIOR.

LONDON, Dec. 13. Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the enemy continues to hurl troops and artillery in the Trentino, especially on both sides of the Bozaca river.

The allied aircraft regularly bombard the Austro-German reinforcements, but fresh contingents are continually filling up the gaps.

The enemy's artillery is overwhelmingly superior and has destroyed the Italian defences and many defenders have been killed, wounded or hurled, but the survivors resisted so fiercely that the enemy's losses have averaged fifty per cent. of his strength.

PALESTINE, MESOPOTAMIA AND GREECE.

WHY WE ARE THERE.

EXPLANATIONS BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying on the discussion of the Vote of Credit, said our movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine were by no means movements of conquest. We had our position in Egypt to defend. From a purely military point of view we often the best defence lies in attack, as the result had shown. (Cheers.) He did not doubt that one of the most creditable chapters in the history of the war would be the way in which this country had recovered from the initial mistakes made in Mesopotamia and the very brilliant operations which had resulted in the capture of Jerusalem. But for our force at Salonika it was absolutely certain that the Germans would have been in complete possession of Greece and the whole Balkan Peninsula, and would have regarded that as one of the greatest successes of the war. There were many rumours that the Germans might attack Salonika. If they did, we were not unwise to the situation. We had a united Greece on our side. Greek troops were training to co-operate with our forces. He ventured to prophesy that if the attack were made the result would not be the return of King Constantine triumphantly to Greece.

THE ALLIES AND HOLLAND.

RUMOURS AUTHORITATIVELY CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. J. King, M.P., called attention in the House of Commons to renewed discussion in Holland concerning possible intentions on the part of the Allies regarding the future of rights over the navigation of the Scheldt and Dutch territory. Lord Robert Cecil replied: There is not now, and there never has been, any intention to interfere in any way with the independence and integrity of Holland or her possessions.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 13. The Government has decided to yield to popular demand for the dissolution of the Cortes and an amnesty for political prisoners.

THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13. The text of the armistices on the Rumanian Front shows that the Rumanian army observes the armistice so long as the Russian armistice on the Rumanian Front continues the armistice.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

UNBRIDLED DESPOTISM OF THE MAXIMALISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Telegrams from Petrograd demonstrate that the despotism of the Maximalists continues to be unbridled. No opposition in the Constituent Assembly will be permitted and the leading Cadets with debating power have either been arrested or treated as having been illegally elected. Meanwhile, the Government is constantly appealing to the greed of the people by promising the distribution of land and other property.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Morning Post Petrograd Correspondent states that it is not true that the Bolshevik forces were victorious at Bielgorod. He states that their attempt to intercept General Korniloff, who was proceeding to Novotcherkassk, failed. General Korniloff, on escaping from Bielgorod, ordered the half-a-dozen Generals who escaped with him to separate and to proceed to Novotcherkassk distinguished as common soldiers. They arrived safely, and General Korniloff himself, commanding a mixed force of 3,000, has marched, in campaign order, through Russia. He was opposed at Bielgorod and a small part of his force, which had been sent in advance, were defeated, but the remainder took the Bolsheviks in the rear and the soldiers broke and fled. Many of the soldiers joined General Korniloff, while the Red Guards were surrounded and drastically handled.

It is expected that General Korniloff will soon join General Kaledin.

FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.

Fighting is reported from various places including Rostoff where General Kaledin is opposing the Maximalists who are said to be supported by a detachment from the Black Sea Fleet.

Fierce fighting is reported to be continuing at Bielgorod with great losses on both sides.

ENEMY NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA BEGIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A German wireless message states that negotiations regarding an armistice to replace the existing truce begin to-day at Prince Leopold's Headquarters.

THE SUBMARINE PIACY.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The shipping returns for the week ending December 8, show:—
Arrivals 2,426
Departures 2,834
Vessels sunk (over 1,500 tons) 14
Vessels sunk (under 1,500 tons) 7
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 11

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, Dec. 13.

The shipping returns for the week ending December 8, show:—
Arrivals not stated
Departures 869
Vessels sunk (over 1,500 tons) 1
Vessels sunk (under 1,500 tons) 1
Vessels damaged but beached 1
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 2

THE BRITISH MAN-POWER QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It is understood that the Government is considering the advisability of announcing the new man-power programme to a secret session, in the House of Commons, next week.

DIRECTOR OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sir William Weir has been appointed Director-General of Aircraft Production.

AMERICA AND THE AUSTRIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

President Wilson has directed that only dangerous Austrians and Hungarians will be interned and that most of the restrictions on German-Americans shall not apply to Austrians.

THE OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Daily Mail states that, true to their immemorial principles, the British have come to Jerusalem to maintain justice for all, and here, as in India, they will hold the balance even. Christians, Jews and Mohammedans, all have equal reason to rejoice at our arrival for they have all, in the past, been cruelly sacrificed as pawns in the German game. All three races can hereafter work in unison under a just and sympathetic authority for a great future.

The Times states that while the Germans have wantonly destroyed the noblest Christian churches on the false plea of military necessity, the British General delays his operations to save the sacred places of Jerusalem from accidental injury. That is a warrant of the care which will certainly be taken to safeguard the rights and to respect the susceptibilities of every faith. Priests and Ministers of all communities, who are not alien enemies, may confidently rely upon the countenance of the conquerors. The fall of Jerusalem is a sign that the tyranny of the Turk is doomed and the dawn of a new freedom is rising over his dominions. To all whom he oppressed, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Jews and Syrians, it is an augury of deliverance.

The Daily Telegraph says that what consequences may follow from the fact that British troops are about to occupy the great citadel of David and Solomon, we cannot yet tell. It is clear, at all events, that the Zionists are welcoming the possibility of a restoration to the Jews of the Holy Land under British protection. But one thing that is certain is that a heavy blow has been given the Turkish Empire in one of its most sensitive points, and the vague Teutonic dreams of a great extension of empire in the Near East has begun to melt away, dispelled by the British and Indian regiments and most efficient cavalry under the command of a brilliant General. No Teutonic development in Mesopotamia is possible unless Turkish rule in Palestine is restored.

LATER.

The fall of Jerusalem forms the subject of leading articles in all the papers.

The Daily Graphic states that whatever may be the purely military value of General Allenby's triumph, the capture of Jerusalem is an event that will thrill the imagination of every average man. It represents the most successful blow yet struck at what may be called the moral authority of the Turkish Empire. Following upon the declaration of independence by the Sherif of Mecca, the loss of Jerusalem means to the Turks a notification that their power as an Imperial race is nearing its end.

The Morning Post states that the capture of Jerusalem crowns a brilliantly conducted campaign in which the credit is fairly due to all concerned. Jerusalem has fallen to good organisation, good generalship and good fighting. The Russian Army in the Caucasus seems to be well affected towards the Allies and still occupies Armenia, and we may even hope to see it basing itself between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, drawing support through the British line of communications from the Persian Gulf.

The Daily Chronicle states that politically, the fall of Jerusalem is an event of immeasurable importance. The entry of the British arms into Jerusalem, following upon the rejection of the Ottoman Empire from the sacred cities of Hejaz, will resound throughout Islam. The German Press has foreseen this event and has done its best to depreciate its military importance and its tremendous importance as a political event. However, the German writers made no secret, and it is a fact too patent to be denied, that Germany's pan-Islamic plan fell to the ground long ago and that the "holy war" was a failure from the start. What we are now witnessing is not merely the defeat of Berlin's ambitious designs, it is the counter-offensive, and its effects will be as far-reaching against Berlin and its Turkish vassals as the original dream of a Teutonic Islam and so-called free road to India against us. The British Government will be faithful to its

pledge to set up Palestine as a Jewish national home, but on terms that modern Zionism does not mean by its fulfilment, to injure the Moslem or Christian condition of Palestine, which calls not for rivalry but for the co-operation of all creeds and races which the Turks have oppressed.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Bortolotti, the Postmaster-General of Egypt, has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

AUSTRALIA AND ALLIED ELIGIBLES.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 13.

Negotiations are proceeding whereby Allied subjects of military age will forthwith become liable for military service.

THE HALIFAX CALAMITY.

HALIFAX, Dec. 13.

It is officially stated that so far the fatalities have numbered 1,226. (An earlier telegram received to-day credited Sir Robert Borden with the statement that the dead would exceed 10,000. This is now stated to be a telegraphic mistake.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Silver Market is featureless.

AN ALL-BRITISH OIL COMPANY PROJECT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Ryan, K.C.I.E., Unionist Member for Nottingham, asked:—Is the Government considering the desirability of forming an all-British Oil Company, free of all foreign interest and foreign control, for dealing with the development of oilfields outside the British Isles, particularly in the British Colonies and dependencies and in Allied countries? Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the whole question was being considered.

COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES QUESTION SETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Cotton Weavers have approved of the terms of settlement of the wages question, which all parties have thus now accepted.

GERMANY'S NEW RAW MATERIALS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14.

General Scheuch, the Chief of the German War Board, in an interview, stated that several of the raw materials discovered in war time were so successful that they would remain in use after the war; an additional advantage being their low price. This was especially applied to paper and textile products, nitrates from the air and synthetic rubber.

THE MEDAL FOR THE GALLIOLI CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut-Col. Wilson C.M.G., Unionist Member for Reading, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that the question of the Imperial Government awarding a medal or decoration to the Anzacs who had participated at Gallipoli was being sympathetically considered.

Replying to the suggestion that a general service medal should be awarded to all troops who had participated at Gallipoli in order to avoid discrimination between the Anzacs and the Imperial troops, Mr. Macpherson said that all these relevant considerations were at present being considered.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OPENS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.

The Mayor declared the Constituent Assembly open at Taurida Palace. A handful of Cadets and social revolutionaries attending approved of the text of the manifesto to the people. The Assembly then adjourned, pending the arrival of a quorum.

BRUGES DOCKS AGAIN BOMBED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Bruges docks on Tuesday night. The viability was bad. One of our machines is missing. We brought down an enemy machine during patrol.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

CHANCELLOR ON THE LOANS TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a Vote of Credit for £50,000,000, said it was estimated that the Vote of Credit for £400,000,000 moved on October 30th, would cover expenditure until January 9th. The new Vote would bring the total voted for the year to £2,450,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the 63 days preceding December 1st was £3,794,000, exceeding the Budget estimate by £1,383,000 daily.

The total excess over the Budget estimate was £309,000,000, but £235,000,000 thereof was recoverable. Therefore, the excess over the Budget estimate of our daily expenditure was £350,000. One of the causes of the increased Army expenditure was the increase in our aviation programme. Another was the large number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia, and the largest amount was due to the advances made by our Armies in France and Palestine. The estimates of advances to the Dominions have not been exceeded.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Bonar Law said that no State had ever entirely repudiated its debts. It was almost certain that sooner or later there would be a stable Government, and he believed a responsible Government would be ultimately established in Russia. If there were a stable Government, Russia knew that the development of her resources and prosperity would be impossible without financial assistance from other countries, and financial assistance would be impossible unless the previous debts were accepted by that Government. Therefore, he believed that the money would be recoverable sooner or later.

OFFICIAL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the following telegram had been received from General Allenby:—

Jerusalem, two o'clock in the afternoon, December 11th. I entered the city officially at noon to-day with a few of my Staff, the Commanders, the French and Italian detachments, and the Military Attachés of France, Italy and the United States.

The procession was all on foot. At the Jaffa Gate I was received by guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy. The population received me well.

Guards have been placed over the Holy Places. My Military Governor detailed an officer to supervise the Christian and Holy Places. The mosque of Omar and the surrounding area have been placed under Moslem control, and a military sardon of Indian Mohammedan officers and soldiers will be established round the mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem should pass this sardon without the permission of the Military Governor and Moslem officer in charge of the mosque.

The following proclamation was read in my presence to the population in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek, and Russian from the steps of the Citadel and posted on the walls inside:—

To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity:—

"The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I, therefore, here and now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary.

"However lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy, who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear or interruption. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of the three great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of devout people of these religions for many centuries, therefore I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment and pious bequest or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form, of the three religions, will be maintained and protected, according to the existing customs and beliefs of those whose faith they are sacred to."

(Cheers.)

"Guardians have been established at Bethlehem and at Rachel's Tomb. The tomb of Hebron has been placed exclusively under Moslem control. The hereditary custodians of the Waki or pious Moslem foundations at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protected that church."

THE MESSIAN FRONT.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A French communiqué states that there was a heavy French artillery action on the Meuse front on Tuesday night. So much for the story

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A PROUD RECORD.

FRANCE AT THE END OF THREE YEARS.

"Captain André Tardieu's summary of the French military situation sent to Secretary Baker is an important document. It gives the facts and it will tend to diminish the currency of 'general statements' about France being 'bled white' on the one hand and about being 'at the height of her military power' on the other," says the New York World.

There is no doubt that France has very close to three million men in the active zone. The French Government has had many other tales. So much for the story

about her being at the height of her military power. Her men coming of age and her colonial resources in man power will enable her to keep up the present number but probably not to increase it. There are no reserves that will not be used.

In artillery and munitions the French situation is good, and it is a proud record to which Captain Tardieu points when he says that of the 739 kilometers of line on the Western Front the French hold 374 kilometers, the British 33 kilometers, and the Belgians 22 kilometers. This is the record of a country of only 39 million people after the third year of war, a country which, besides its own resources, has received and received the Serbian, Belgian and Greek armies and its own fighting men and good our artillery, its artillery and other

